FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MEMBERS TO LAUNCH 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

NC0413314 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Prague, April 4 (AFP) - Member states of the Warsaw Pact are expected to launch a "peace offensive" with the completion of a non-belligerence agreement during a meeting here Wednesday and Thursday of the pact's Foreign Ministers' Committee, diplomats said today. However, it was not certain that a final project would be published at the end of the Prague meeting, which is officially set for the first half of April, the sources added. The treaty plan was proposed at the last Warsaw Pact summit conference, held here on January 4 and 5.

Western government reactions to the proposal were reserved although generally positive.

The Political Declaration published at the close of the Prague summit spelled out some of the main points of the planned "Treaty on Non-Use of Force and the Safeguarding of Pacific Relations."

While the proposed treaty is aimed primarily at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, it is also open to all other interested nations.

It stipulates that the signatories will not be the first to use either conventional or nuclear arms. Signers would also agree not to interfere with the movement of aerial, naval or space craft passing through areas not under the jurisdiction of any country. Measures will be proposed for the prevention of surprise attacks, the development of military exchanges among countries and the reinforcement of the collective security role of the United Nations. The agreement would not annul any country's individual or collective right to self-defense, as set forth in Article 51 of the UN Charter.

In addition to the elaboration of the projected treaty, the Prague ministers' meeting is expected by observers here to issue a communique dealing with East-West relations. The ministers may also make new disarmament proposals despite the rejection Saturday by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's intermediate plan for Euro-missile negotiations.

CEMA GROUP DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU0111410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 83 p 2

[Summary] "Neubrandenburg (ADN) -- At the conclusion of the 19th session of the CEMA Council for Environmental Protection, Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received on Wednesday in Neubrandenburg the heads of the delegations from the CEMA countries and from the SFRY for talks." The interlocutors mainly discussed tasks related to deepening scientific-technical cooperation for effectively solving various environmental protection projects. "This refers in particular to procedures for desulfurization and to technologies with a low share of waste products in chemical industry, the metallurgical industry, and in the power industry and water management. Some 400 research institutions of CEMA countries are participating in implementing these and other projects being coordinated by the CEMA Council for Environmental Protection.

"The protocol on the 2-day conference was also signed on Wednesday. The delegations of the CEMA member countries approved the council's work plan for 1983-84 and deliberated on the main directions of cooperation in the 1986-90 period and on extending the CEMA agreement for the protection of nature. In accordance with these, scientific-technical cooperation in the future will focus even more on tasks which improve man's working and living conditions."

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES TIKHONOV'S SFRY VISIT

AU021427 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Apr 83

["New Yugoslav Concessions Towards Soviet Social Imperialism" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 2 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial which reads:

The Balkans has always held a special place in the dreams and ambitions of Russian tzars. It happens like this with their followers too. With the Khruschevs and Brezhnevs yesterday, with Andropovs and Tikhonovs today. The recent visit of the Soviet premier to Yugoslavia also clearly speaks of this.

Yugoslavia at the Time of Complete Economic Bankruptcy, of Profound Ideological and Political Chaos

Tikhonov went to Yugoslavia at the time of complete economic bankruptcy, of profound ideological and political chaos, the allsided failure of Titoite Yugoslavia. The well-known facts showed that the Yugoslav economy is already in the brink of bandruptcy, anarchy and stagnation in production, corroding inflation, a typical capitalist market where the law is made by the local entrepreneurs, the multinationals and speculators, the uninterrupted price rise, unemployment which is reaching the figure of 1 million people and which referring to the admissions of the local press, has become a number one problem and is described as "the frightful wound," the rationing system established as a result of the insurmountable difficulties in supplying the people and above all, the debt of 20 billion dollars it has to pay, reign in the country. So, Yugoslavia is deeply plunged in the economic and financial crisis that has gripped the whole capitalist-revisionist world, a crisis which is powerfully manifested in the other fields of the life of the country.

The present crisis in Yugoslavia is the result of the Titoite self-administration system itself, which in the 60's and 70's was presented as the most superior, which would guarantee the fast rate industrial development of the country and the paradise for the Yugoslav working people. But soon it brought about the economic and political bankruptcy and the vassal-like submission of Yugoslavia to the world capital. As the Titoites themselves were compelled to admit at the meeting of the CC of the Communist League of Yugoslavia on the ideological and theoretical work, "self-administration openly put forward the question that everything offered by the Communist League of Yugoslavia is a great fraud".

Our party has long since foreseen the chaotic situation "self-administering" revisionist Yugoslavia is in. In the book "Yugoslav Self-Administration-Capitalist Theory and Practice", Comrade Enver Hoxha analysing the typical capitalist phenomena which are evident in Yugoslavia has stressed that "the whole country is in an endless crisis". Comrade Enver Hoxha also underlined at the 8th congress of the party that "Titoite Yugoslavia is in the grip of a grave general crisis of its structures and superstructures, an economic and political-moral crisis".

Yugoslavia Has Been Constantly Nourished With Credits Sometimes by One and Sometimes by the Other Superpower. For This Aim, It Has Concocted a Double-Faced Policy, a Policy of Balance, Concessions, Sometimes to One Superpower and Sometimes to the Other.

Such a crisis of Yugoslavia was not unknown and sudden for the superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which have maintained on foot this system for decades on end for their hegemonic interests. Yugoslavia, has been constantly nourished with credits sometimes by one and sometimes by the other superpower.

For this aim it has concocted a double-faced policy, a policy of balance, concessions sometimes to one superpower and sometimes to the other, to show them that if they do not pour billions for it, it can abandon one superpower to pass over to the other's lap. The Yugoslav leadership has raised to a diplomatic art this game with the two imperialist superpowers. But this, too, was known to the superpowers that have exploited these "coquetries" to profit each for its hegemonic plans.

Noticing that Yugoslavia is at the edge of the abyss, U.S. imperialism and world capitalism, made haste to help it again recently. Incited by the USA, 15 Western countries gave it 1.3 billion dollars in addition. On its part, Soviet social-imperialism sent Tikhonov in Yugoslavia with a signed cheque. It is a fact that behind the aids of the Western banks and the visit of the Soviet premier to Belgrade, the humour of the Yugoslav leaders has somewhat changed. Some time ago, as is known, the Chief of the Yugoslav revisionist party himself, Mitja Ribicic, speaking on the dramatic situation in the country, stressed that it threatens to lead Yugoslavia to "serious political tremors, to strikes and other forms of expressing dissatisfaction", to "grave political crisis". Now, after the oxygen they were supplied with, it seems as if their hopes for improvement are restored, but the lungs of Yugoslavia are decayed, they have lost their vital force. Every measure that is taken is temporary.

The Yugoslav File in the Kremlin Is Full of Details.

The Yugosalv file in the Kremlin is full of details. Tikhonov went to Yugoslavia being well aware of the grave political, ideological and economic situation, of the aggravation of contradictions among nations. It is clear that he did not go there aimlessly, or for a philanthropic pan-Slav demonstration Certainly the Yugoslavs profited, so did the Soviets. Only a naive may think that Tikhonov did not have any success in Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavs did not grant concessions to the Soviets. There is no ground for such viewpoints. The Soviet market is open to the Yugoslavs to sell the products turned out by the Yugoslav factories financed by U.S. dollars, products that cannot be sold in the West. But neither the U.S. imperialists nor the Soviet social-imperialists give presents to Yugoslavia gratis.

When Tikhonov left Belgrade, the Yugoslav leaders swiftly gave to understand that their policy is inclined more to the West than to the East. They seek to spread this opinion after the concession they granted to the Soviets. They make this to conceal the plots and the intrigues they hatch up together with the Soviet social-imperialists. But this fact proves in the best way that Yugoslavia is not a non-aligned country, as the Titoites say. It is aligned growingly and it is closely collaborating with U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

Tikhonov's Visit to Yugoslavia and the Agreements Signed on This Occasion in Belgrade Endanger Peace in Europe and the World.

Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia and the agreements signed on this occasion in Belgrade create to the Soviet Union abroad field and new possibilities for its penetration there. They strengthen still more the positions of Soviet social-imperialism in the Yugoslav economy and army. Such a situation is not without consequences. It endangers peace in Europe and the world, but it endangers in particular, except for Socialist Albania, also the independent and genuine non-aligned countries which are outside the blocs, such as the democratic republics of Austria and Switzerland.

The Yugoslav leadership tries to keep in secrecy these plans and plots, by diverting the attention of the world public opinion from them, as Mitja Ribicic did in the speech he held in Pristina where he slandered and vent his spleen against Socialist Albania.

The Yugoslavs are raising a hue and cry, especially during these recent times, about their self-reliance. But the credits of American imperialism and those of Soviet social-imperialism fail to prove this. What facts prove is that the peoples of Yugoslavia will suffer still more and will be suppressed more savagely. Self-reliance, in the Titoite meaning, implies that the working masses should tighten more their belt to pay off the everlasting debts. This is the fate the system of self-administration has in store for them.

'ALL NECESSARY MEASURES' TAKEN ON SFRY RAIL TIE

AU041425 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Tirana, April 4 (ATA) -- Albania had no railway line at all prior to liberation. Whereas today though a mountainous country, Albania has constructed within some decades over 400 km of railways. Other railway lines such as those of Fier-Vlore and Shkoder-Hani i Hotit, will be added in the future to our railway network. On the basis of the agreement reached between the PSR of Albania and the SFR of Yugoslavia for the construction of Shkoder-Hani i Hotit railway line, the Albanian side has taken all the necessary measures to construct it in due time.

ALIA GREETS GREEK PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241954 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece: It is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, to convey to you and to the friendly Greek people cordial greetings and best wishes for the country's prosperity and progress. I am convinced that the relations and the ancient traditional friendship between our two peoples and countries will deepen continually.

AWP ORGAN WISHES TIES WITH GREECE STRENGTHENED

AU251517 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 25 Mar 83

["Historical Day for the Greek People" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 162nd anniversary of the independence of Greece, the Albanian newspapers carry today different articles. Under the title "Historical Day for the Greek People" the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which says:

162 years ago, the Greek people won their independence. They reached this historic victory after a protracted and uninterrupted struggle, after legendary battles, where it was reflected the great love for freedom and independence, their determination to fight and win without taking into consideration any sacrifice.

History shows that the Albanian and Greek peoples, as two neighbouring peoples, had to fight many a times together against the same enemies to win and safeguard their freedom. Facts go to show that in the struggle for the liberation of Greece and for the preservation of the attained victories the Albanian fighters have fought arms in hands side by side the Greek fighters.

During the Second World War, the Albanian people and the Greek one as well waged legendary battles against the same Nazi-fascist enemy, made innumerable sacrifices for their freedom, fought and won.

The struggle our two peoples waged against the common enemies awakened long since sincere friendly feelings between them. "We love and respect the Greek people, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed in his November 10 address to the electors, because they too cherish the same feelings of friendship towards the Albanian people. We are sincere with each other. Neither wishes the other ill, but only well. These are historical links cemented with the blood shed together against the same occupiers".

On this day of celebration for the friendly Greek people, the Albanian people, who have cherished and cherish sincere feelings for them, express their desire that the ancient and traditional friendship between our two peoples be strengthened further in the future. It is based on the policy of good neighbourliness, the observation of territorial integrity, the sovereignty and national independence, the noninterference in the home affairs of each other, mutual equality and profit. The development and cementing of the friendship and of mutual relations on these basis serves our two neighbouring peoples and at the same time the cause of the preservation of peace and security on the Balkan Peninsula.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and understanding fully respond to the common interests and aspirations of our two peoples, the P.S.R. of Albania will make every effort to extend and develop these relations in the future. The Albanian people and their government note with satisfaction that the Greek Government and the Greek people as well wish that relations between our two countries develop on the basis of good neighbourliness. The exchange of visits of trade and cultural delegations and groups artistic ensembles, exhibitions etc. is a positive fact to the benefit of our two peoples. All these have contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between our two neighbouring peoples, close acquaintance with the achievements and successes of each other and the development of relations of mutual interest. Proceeding from these achievements, possibilities exist to take other steps in the development of friendship and relations of mutual interest.

History has taught our two neighbouring peoples that the friendship between them and all other Balkan peoples has not been and is not to the liking of the enemies of our people and the whole Balkans. Political events round our peninsula show that the superpowers, in order to dominate over the peoples, try to revive the old Balkans-"powder keg" through fostering and inciting the chauvinist passions and feelings, where one people is set at loggerheads with the other, where instead of friendship, national hatred is encouraged. The Albanian people and their government are of the opinion that the preservation of peace and security in the peninsula, the defence of the interests of the Balkan peoples demand that the latter not to be involved in the intrigues of the superpowers and not to allow them to interfere in the internal affairs of the Balkans. The Greek people and other Balkan peoples know well that no evil befalls them from the Albanian people and the territory of the P S R of Albania.

On this marked day of national celebration of the Greek people, the Albanian people send them the warmest greetings and the best wishes for the defence and strengthening of the national independence and the progress of their own homeland. At the same time, we express once again to the Greek people the sincere desire that the relations of good neighbourliness between our two peoples develop further in the future in the common interest and preservation of peace and security in the Balkans and in the world.

U.S. REACTION TO GROMYKO STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

AU041548 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 4 Apr 83

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov: "Again Deviation From the Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 -- Yesterday's reply of the U.S. State Department to the statements of Mr Andrey Gromyko just reaffirmed Washington's tactics of deviation from the truth on the question of Eurorockets.

This time again the play of misleading the world general opinion on the American position is in the focus of attention. The State Department emphasized the advantages of eliminating only the land-based medium-range Soviet and American missiles, supporting this with the statement that an accent is being allegedly put in this way on the reduction of the systems causing the greatest concern. According to this interest-seeking logics, the question about the aircraft-carriers near Europe and their nuclear assault potential naturally drops out, as well as of the English and the French nuclear systems.

These reasons have been underlined repeatedly. By maintaining that the French and the British nuclear systems are allegedly "national strategical means intended for the defence of Britain and France", the State Department cannot change the fact that these two countries are members of the North Atlantic pact which has a coordinated military strategy. When one produces comical reasons, this affects only their author.

The diplomatic department of the United States of America seems to have set itself a target to become a record-holder in this respect. Words are a means to conceal the truth for this department. And the truth is, through the abovementioned approach, to disarm the Soviet Union not only in Europe but in Asia, too. What else, indeed, can hide beind the U.S. demand for an European agreement to include the removal of the Soviet rockets in the same class in Asia as well?

How otherwise, except as cynicism, can be assessed such claims which, within the framework of the Eurorocket negotiations, are aimed at removing this class of weapons from the whole territory of the Soviet Union.

Rarely mentioning parity, the United States of America, however, steadily tries to replace it with a military advantage for NATO. But to count on an agreement which would not ensure parity in the defence potentials means to rely on the absurd. The State Department once again took this unenviable role. While speaking about its pose of goodwill and peacemaking assumed yesterday, it only shows how deeply the diplomatic department of the United States of America has entered the realms of self-deceiving and contempt for the intellect of his own people and of strangers.

STANISHEV, TANCHEV ATTACK U.S. AT ASSEMBLY

AU302023 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Mar 83

["USSR's Peace Proposals Backed Up" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA) -- "The USA is tenaciously sabotaging the Geneva negotiations and is exerting unprecedented pressure on its NATO allies with the aim of starting the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of

Western Europe by the end of this year", said today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, at the session of the National Assembly.

Mr Stanishev was among those who took the floor today and unanimously backed up the declaration of the Nation Assembly adopted in reply of the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the CC of the CPSU to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world.

He stressed that under the conditions of the growing threat of a thermo-nuclear war in result of the course of global confrontation, pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and above all by the U.S. imperialism, the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the CC of the CPSU is an initiative extraordinarily well-timed and of great political significance for curbing this course.

Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, said that the USA is starting preparations for a cosmic war. It aims to increase its offensive strategic weapons, to break the strategical parity, to have the USSR armless in the face of the USSR before the US nuclear threat [as received] and to become the dominating state in the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev said that the Soviet Union's stand is pointing to the only reasonable alternative of the nuclear dangers.

By dwelling on the active peace foreign policy Bulgaria pursues, the chairman of the Interparliament Group, Mr Peter Vutov stressed the great importance of Bulgaria's initiative for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

ISRAELI CP LEADER ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU041945 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- "The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Israeli Communist Party express solidarity with the declaration of the Soviet Union of March 30, this year, in connection with the dangerous situation created anew in the Middle East in the result of a new aggression prepared by the Israeli Government against Syria". This is underlined in the communique given for publication here on the visit of the delegation of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, led by Mr David Sasha Heinin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party.

The delegation had talks with a delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Complete identity of the stands of the two fraternal parties was stated on all the matters discussed. Confidence was expressed that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only with the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and later, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, as well as with the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state, along with Israel, and guaranteeing the right of all the states in the region to a free and independent existence.

The delegations declared themselves against the attempts of the United States of America to bring back to life the Camp David deal and denounced Reagan's so-called plan for "solving" the Middle East conflict in compliance with the imperialist strivings of the United States of America and Israel.

"The only real alternative to separatist talks and behind-the-scenes machinations is the calling of an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, the Palestine Liberation Organization included".

It was noted with satisfaction that the proposals of the Soviet Union for settling the Middle East conflict coincide with the main principles of the plan of the pan-Arab conference in Fes. This creates possibilities for coordinated actions of the progressive forces in the Arab world, the democratic forces in Israel, the socialist community countries, led by the Soviet Union, and all the other forces who are for a just and lasting peace in that part of the world.

The USA-backed Israeli aggression into Lebanon was condemned as well as the policy of an open genocide against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Israeli Communist Party insist on halting the aggression and on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the entire territory of the sovereign Lebanese state.

The delegations expressed deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation. It was stressed that this deterioration was the result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, most of all of the imperialist circles in the United States. The delegations condemned the NATO plans for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They greeted the new peace initiatives contained in the Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of January the fifth this year.

Some topical problems of the world communist and workers' movement were discussed at the talks. Information was exchanged on the activities of the two parties at the present stage.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1930 GMT on 4 April repeats the above item and adds: "On 4 April the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the guests were cordially seen off by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev."]

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

AU022100 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Delhi, April 2 (BTA correspondent) — The Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Indian National Congress (I), Mrs Indira Gandhi received today a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the front and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which is on a five-day official visit to India.

At the meeting with the Indian minister of finances, Mr Pranab Mukherdjee were reviewed bilateral commercial and economic relations. The agenda of the talks covered also a discussion of the possibilities for industrial cooperation between Bulgarian and Indian enterprises on a wider scale, the exchange of technologies, common projects in third countries, etc.

The delegation had also a meeting with the Indian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Narashimha Rao, at which it was stressed that the most important tasks in the world at present was to curb the forces pushing mankind towards a nuclear conflict, to curb the arms race, to strengthen peace, to establish an equitable international economic order. A high assessment was given to the achievements of the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.

TANCHEV-LED BZNS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TUNISIA

AU041335 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] On 4 April a BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] delegation led by Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Tunisia. It had been invited by the leadership of the Destourian Socialist Party and its director Mongi Kooli, member of the party's Politburo. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, secretaries and members of the BZNS permanent board, and deputy ministers.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS 31 MARCH

AU312017 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, March 31 (BTA) -- Today the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the newly-appointed ambassador of Colombia here, Prof. Dr. Ramses Jesus Hakuim Murad who presented him his credentials.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly-appointed ambassador of Nepal here, Mr Narendra Bikram Shah, who presented him his credentials.

Today, accepting the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of Sri Lanka here, Mr Richard Samuel Ramanayake, the Bulgarian leader expressed approval of the policy of non-alignment of Sri Lanka and her efforts aimed at the strengthening of peace, understanding and cooperation in Asia and the world.

Departing Afghan Ambassador

AU312022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Emteyas Hasan, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

AU050757 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the PRB and on our own personal behalf, we send the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the entire fraternal Hungarian people, and you personally, our warmest and most cordial greetings on 4 April -- the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people of the PRB are following the development of your country with attention and interest and are rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts at your remarkable successes in constructing the developed socialist society under the leadership of the MSZMP and in close cooperation with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

With its achievements in socialist construction and peaceful foreign policy, the People's Republic of Hungary is making an important contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the CEMA and Warsaw Pact countries, and to the struggle for preventing the thermonuclear catastrophe being prepared by the most reactionary imperialist forces and for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

We are firmly convinced that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP and between the PRB and the Hungarian People's Republic will strengthen and develop further the steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, whose 35th anniversary will be marked this year. This will be for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

On this remarkable day we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire working people of the Hungarian People's Republic new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, in further constructing the developed socialist society in your wonderful country and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world.

BOZHINOV-LED GROUP DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION

AU041530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] On 4 April a government delegation led by Comrade Todor Bozhinov departed for Bucharest. It will take part in the eighth session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission on Nuclear Energy Equipment.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 31 MAR-2 Apr

AU021637 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 27 March and 2 April, reported the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a session of the Bulgarian Committee for Tourism, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 31 March.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a Khaskovo Okrug cultural conference, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 1 April

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of Sofia City BCP Committee, attended a joint session of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and of the Sofia City People's Council which signed a cooperation protocol, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 31 March. Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended a celebration devoted to the 104th anniversary of Sofia City according to the radio at 0900 GMT on 2 April.

LENART HAILED BY SLOVAK PARTY, STATE LEADERS

LD012238 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Representatives of party and state bodies in Slovakia have congratulated Comrade Jozef Lenart on the important milestone in his life -- his 60th birthday -- and on the conferrment on him of the highest state distinctions -- the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor and the Order of Klement Gottwald. In the presence of Peter Colotka, Viliam Salgovic, and other leading representatives, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic gave Comrade Lenart a letter of greetings from the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Slovak National Council and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The letter pays tribute to his many years of active work in strengthening the party's revolutionary unity and its capability to take action in the interests of the working class, all working people, and the whole of our society. It singles out his creative Marxist-Leninist approach, organizing talents in the struggle for the victory of the new and progressive, and his unbreakable will in implementing the party's line.

Comrade Lenart was then congratulated on behalf of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission by its chairman, Miloslav Boda; on behalf of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council by Viliam Salgovic; on behalf of the Presidium of the Slovak Socialist Republic by Peter Colotka; and on behalf of the National Front Central Committee delegation by Fedor Gulla. The heads of individual departments of the CPSL Central Committee also voiced their congratulations to Comrade Lenart. A delegation of the district CPSL committee from Liptovsky Mikulas and his native village of Liptovska Porubka, also presented their congratulations.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ABUSE OF PARTY RANK PROCLAIMED

AU011805 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 83 p 2

[Vaclav Pergl article: "What the Party Will Not Permit"]

[Text] Recently in the editorial office we have received several letters -- including anonymous ones -- in which the writers draw attention to the fact that people have gained admittance to the party who are certainly no credit to it because they abuse the party membership card and their position for purely personal interests.

In these letters one can read serious notifications about some leading economic cadres whose "activity on the side" borders on the letter of the law, who, however, create around themselves an air of invulnerability, which is frequently nourished solely by their own conceit.

The letters also contain questions about why some "communists" believe that the party membership card entitles them to be able to anything with impunity and whether the party is not being too indulgent toward these members.

These are grave questions.

Being a Communist is a great honor, but also a great responsibility. These words, pronounced at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in March 1980, have lost none of their relevance. They are and will always be valid. They are imbued with exemplariness, dedication, sincerity, modesty, veracity, natural authority -- attributes that characterize the majority of Communists. They never spare their forces when it comes to serving society and do not think of their own benefit.

Recently, the only reward for their pains and organizational efforts is the feeling that they helped to build this or that. It is a feeling that no extraordinary bonus in one's paycheck can compensate because it stems from the very essence of their conviction.

Yet, as the aforementioned readers letters demonstrate, not everything goes smoothly. Along the path of building socialism -- in the process of which people's minds change at a much slower rate than the enterprises' machine pools -- people sometimes attain responsible posts in economic functions in industrial or agricultural enterprises who are party members but who, as time goes by, seem to forget the requirements of membership in the Communist Party. They brandish their party membership only when they feel threatened in their posts. This is, as a rule, when someone criticizes them for mistakes in their work or for aberrations in their personal lives. In such situations they raise a big clamor that they are party members and that no one, so they say, has the right to cast doubt on their qualities, abilities, and integrity.

No, they are not many, but they do exist. And people do not trust such braggarts. They know that they think more of their own pocket than of society. They also know that these overconfident egoists can make only an inexperienced person believe that they have everything in order and that no inspection can get them in trouble, although it is being shouted from the housetops that they are dishonest. And when the inspection comes, nevertheless, they try to influence it by means of richly set tables and "high-up" acquaintances which usually turn out to be a bluff. They may even really make the impression that they are concerned with progress and the enterprise's prosperity but, in reality, their selfish interests are closer to their hearts. However, sooner or later they expose their true selves.

People are not blind and they are not indifferent to how joint property is being managed. They are not afraid, in the interest of protecting this property, of pointing their fingers at such employees.

Such people certainly have no business being in key posts. Modesty is not one of their virtues: They want to live in grand style, like magnates. Often they regard party work as a burden; they say that it holds them up. They also cease to understand the environment and the collective from which they came, where the basic party alphabet was instilled in their minds. On every occasion, they see only themselves and their own interest.

One of these "magnates" was, for example, the former director of the metallurgical construction projects enterprise in Kosice. He abused the position which the party entrusted to him, he abused Communist honor and the party membership card. He preached to the people about morality, discipline, and protection of socialist property, but he himself squandered it whenever he pleased. At the expense of his enterprise, he had a private cottage built in the High Tatra recreation center. It cost more than Kcs100,000. The party immediately expelled him from its ranks and recalled him from his post. The regional court in Banska Bystrica sentenced him to 10 years of deprivation of freedom in the third correctional group. The verdict has not yet become legally valid. It goes without saying that he must pay for the damage he caused. Appropriate punishments were imposed also on those who were in the same boat with him. We cannot yet publish their full names because they have appealed their sentences.

The party is thus strong enough and has adequate means to soundly rap the fingers of every such employee and to deprive him once and for all of the honor of being a party member.

The membership card is the property of the CPCZ. No one has the right to use it as a protective shield and for speculative ends.

He who acts in this way tramples underfoot the work of others who contribute with their work to the party's firmness, action ability, and authority. And this is what the party will never permit.

The writer of one letter wrote us about a member of the primary party organization's committee, a maintenance worker, who used to make ardent speeches, full of hackneyed terms, about honesty at every meeting. Soon it turned out that the enterprise's transportation department was delivering free of charge, material for the reconstruction of his cottage, some 100 km away. He stole everything that was not "encased in concrete." Even the director's driver was taking things out of the factory for him because he was not checked by anyone. This committee member, too, did not escape the party punishment he deserved.

Only a blind person can assume that similar deeds and their perpetrators will remain concealed. The party's authority is, among other things, the sum of the authority of its individual members. Thus, everyone counts. Therefore, the party will always energetically and resolutely part ways with those who abuse its trust, regardless of their function!

Every good farmer will separate the chaff from the wheat in good time. There is not a lot of chaff. It cannot therefore jeopardize the growth of the wheat, which is firm, healthy, and viable. The party will energetically resist such weeds not only in its ranks but among nonmembers of the party. It will call to account everyone who confuses the common pocket with his own!

RUDE PRAVO ON CITIZENS' ABUSE OF RANK, POSITION

AU301250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Everybody"]

[Text] One hand washes the other, says a well-known proverb. Apart from expressing the truth that it would be both difficult and unnatural, to say the least, to wash one's hands in any other way, it above all means a certain relationship between people. A relationship that is also expressed, even if in different terms, by the principle "I will scratch your back if you scratch mine"!

Although these sayings are in no way new, they can still find many followers. Their interpretation of the sayings is frequently quite original. And not only, so-to-speak, in platonic verbal formulations, but also in quite ordinary, everyday, and purely practical activity. Which is often much too practical....

For instance, it can happen that a saleswoman quite calmly ignores a customer whose turn it is and devotes herself with quite extraordinary obligingness to another customer who has shamelessly jumped the line -- because the customer in question is her neighbor, or a cook or hairdresser from across the street, from whom she will be needing some kind of service in return.

Yes, some people can behave in this way even in public; and they can even defend their incorrect behavior quite aggressively, as though they had right on their side. In fact this, too, is an abuse of a position, which at first sight may seem a none-too-significant one. The granting of any service so as to benefit oneself while impairing the justified claim of a fellow-citizen cannot be justified on any account. Handing out favors from someone else's pocket is quite simply parasitism. And that is true despite the fact that many people have grown accustomed to this, and that others perhaps tolerate this so as not to complicate their lives and to avoid unpleasantness.

The beginnings vary. Perhaps a supervisor sometimes overlooks it when a subordinate comes to work late, or leaves earlier than he is supposed to; or he turns a blind eye to a subordinate's "borrowing" some instruments... later it is not so difficult to do a favor for such a "considerate" boss. For instance, if something breaks down at his home, a dexterous craftsman will willingly repair it. Naturally, he repairs it in the workshop, during his working time, using service tools and materials.

This kind of behavior, too, must be called by its right name. The people around notice it, and they write to our editorial office about it. They write with justified indignation. They know that it is even because of such small misdemeanors that, for instance, at times the goods that are in short supply in many places only reach the employees of the trade institution in question, or their acquaintances and the friends of friends. A "counter-service," either in money or in some other form, may be granted -- for acceptance to a university-level school, but also to a chimney sweep for a certificate about the state of the chimney, to somebody else for speedy repairs, for getting a trip abroad, or for a foreign currency allocation. Perhaps there are even fixed rates for the opportunity to run a catering business, and even to control a trade stall, a vegetable shop or a butchery, or to manage a gas station. Readers are also writing us that enterprise money and enterprise employees are being used for maintenance and construction work on private residences. In such cases, they say, silence is paid for by bonuses and various other remunerations, and even career promotions, or by turning a blind eye to similar behavior by subordinate employees.

The letters that point out this unsatisfactory state of affairs are very often couched in general terms; and the facts they contain can hardly be proved, as a rule. Some of them contain exaggerated, undocumented generalizations of isolated personal experience, which is blown up. That is why it is not always possible to draw from them all the necessary consequences. In any case, however, they are an important warning; and they also reaffirm that the majority of our fellow citizens realize the all-social consequences of all the forms of relapses into the petty bourgeois ways mentioned above.

The 16th CPCZ Congress set down that one must energetically fight all anti-social phenomena. Side by side with developing the efforts of millions of working people to ensure the economic and social goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is self-evident that we must protect the results of their devoted work and ensure their distribution according to just, socialist principles.

That is also why the top party and state bodies have already adopted a number of measures for apprehending [postihovani] unjustified incomes, particularly in the form of the stealing of socialist property, and all forms of parasitism. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the current effectiveness of the adopted measures, and an irreconcileable attitude toward all negative tendencies of this sort. The battle goes on against them, and it must culminate in victory.

It is again being confirmed that even the most advantageous plan can only be carried out if it is taken up by the broad masses and if it is consistently supported by them. It is also well to recall that, in searching for ways of rectifying misdemeanors rapidly and effectively, we must not wait for this to happen without each person making his own, personal contribution. In this instance, too, everybody must first begin with himself. This naturally applies to all management levels, but literally also to every individual. To minister and school custodian, to Communist and nonmember of the party. Because we all, we who are in earnest about socialism -- and we are in an overwhelming majority -- are direct participants in this struggle. Certainly no one who is following the way the action develops can adopt the stance of a mere observer.

We are not divided into actors and viewers. It is therefore also bad that the criticism of misfeasances is scarcely ever directed toward our own immediate vicinity, or even toward our own ranks. But this, too, is necessary. And it is also necessary that the right words be followed by the right deeds.

What good is it, for instance, if the chief physician of a spa facility condemns all bribery with pretty words, appealing during a lecture to the patients not to offend him and his colleagues in this manner, when later, on the very first occasion, he accepts money offered to him without the faintest blush? What is one to think of a spa employee moaning about the way commodities are distributed when she herself is literally bartering even with such things as organizing the timetable for prescribed treatments? Is this perhaps not sufficiently serious food for thought for all officials of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the facility in question? Are they ignorant of the existing state of affairs? Do they perhaps know about it, but are merely looking on without taking any action? In any case, they, too, bear their share of responsibility for this.

For instance, does every employee who is responsible for enforcing the principle of merit in a working place realize that his every inconsistency which makes egalitarianism possible leads to the unjustified profits of slovenly persons, to the detriment of assiduous people, and to the undermining of their initiative?

Yes, even indolence and the reluctance to enter into conflicts for the sake of a good thing are allies of evil, egotism, and turpitude, of the longing to achieve profit without any work. In this sense sweeping one's own doorstep, putting one's own house in order, so to speak, and starting afresh with new enthusiasm -- that is what we need. We need this for the sake of our great socialist ideals, which provide everybody with the same opportunity to share in our common feat by their honest work and to acquire justified material and spiritual values according to the quantity and quality of their own merits.

This is not, and will not, be easy. Egotism and the eye on the big chance, which have remained in us from the past, as well as all the traits produced in us by our satiety, by the consumer approach to life, all this hampers us.

We will set out to combat all this. We will not stop for anybody. Not even when confronted by the petty bourgeois person in us. Let us smash him, also inside ourselves. This is a fight worth undertaking. It is worth it to live in a socialist way, honestly, and in harmony with the society's interests and needs.

DEVELOPMENT OF LEADING WORKERS DISCUSSED

AU011906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Authority of a Leading Worker and Criticism;" uppercase words published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The authority of a leading worker is not established once and for all. In proposing and approving leading workers, it is probably clear to everybody which principles and criteria are to be applied. It would, however, be a mistake to narrow down cadre work to the mere act of selection, approval, and appointment of leading workers on any and all management levels. The center of gravity in cadre work must unambiguously lie in LASTING care for the growth of cadres. Cadre work does not consist only of recalling one person and appointing another to a leading position.

If we carefully examine all that is covered by the term "he asserted himself," we soon find that it does not -- and cannot -- merely mean the preservation of qualities which this or that leading worker had when he was being appointed to the function; it means primarily a further development, perfection, and intensification of these qualities.

of this knowledge and these abilities. We must realize that the leading worker's authority grows together with the growth of his political, professional, and moral qualities. His words and decisions gain weight, both among his subordinates and among his superiors, only if they are in line with his acts.

The qualities which a leading worker possesses at the time of his appointment are merely the prerequisite for successful management activity. The confidence shown in him, the political, educational and economic responsibility entrusted to him, are all based on these qualities.

However, a new position, unexpected tasks, and unforeseen situations conceal many pitfalls which test the leading worker's abilities and qualities. The solution of these situations and tasks may enhance, but may also undermine his authority, or at least dent it.

The party organizations play an irreplaceable role in ensuring lasting care for the cadres. The experience acquired in this sphere shows us that so far their care for the growth of cadres has been centered mostly on training. This is both inevitable and correct, but it must not lead to neglect of the growth of those workers who already hold leading positions. Sometimes it seems as though everybody is merely waiting to see how the new leading worker will prove himself after his appointment to a function. Obviously, the results which he achieves are the basic criteria of his political maturity, professional training, and organizational abilities; however, it would be a serious mistake in cadre work if the superior bodies and party organizations merely stood waiting to see what results he will achieve and in the meantime contribute nothing to his successfully mastering the tasks and neglect the leading worker's further constant growth.

CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM, the ability to establish an atmosphere of frankness and trust around him -- these are a leading worker's irreplaceable qualities which protect him against a paralysis of his further development and enable him to grow in the fulfillment of his tasks which require increasing effort and knowledge. Criticism and self-criticism are, side by side with links with the people, the most important factors of a party organization's care for the growth and development of leading cadres within the sphere of its activities. A party organization's fear of criticism, a leading worker's fear of criticism, are the greatest obstacles to further growth -- the seeds of later difficulties, of fossilization, and finally of dissatisfaction with a leading worker's work. Fear of criticism and self-criticism frequently emerge exactly out of fear for a leading worker's authority. Such concern is unfounded. Naturally, criticism and self-criticism should not be applied solely when things start to "burn," when so many shortcomings and mistakes accumulate that the leading worker has to be replaced.

The examination of problems in leading workers' management work showed, among other things, that it was exactly those people who had asserted themselves, who from the very beginning had taken the peoples' advice, accepted their ideas, suggestions and opinions, and who had understood criticism, both from below and from party bodies, as help. On the other hand, the leading workers who, fearing for their authority, from the beginning reacted with irritation to every manifestation of criticism, or else suppressed it, began to accumulate mistakes and failures in their decisions, despite their political and professional training. But this does not apply to leading workers alone. The fear of loss of authority can frequently be encountered also in party organizations which, "in the interests of supporting the leading worker's authority," refrain from criticism and in a way hold back their frank criticism even when his shortcomings become obvious.

In a certain large Bratislava plant, the underestimation of criticism even went so far that the enterprise director simply showed the door to the chairman of the factory organization of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) when the latter came to him with warnings about certain measures.

A new leading worker very seldom makes a big mistake. That is also why the first critical remarks about his work and attitudes are usually not too sharp and comprehensive. However, from the time that a new leading worker begins to work it is imperative for the appropriate party organization to fully and consistently apply its right of control, to assist him also with criticism in his growth and in overcoming his shortcomings because in this way it will most contribute to enhancing his authority. Through such an approach the party organization helps to establish a favorable atmosphere for frankness, for the timely elimination of shortcomings, for LASTING care for the political and professional growth of a leading worker. In the same way, the leading worker will soon learn on his own that criticism has not only not diminished his authority but, on the contrary, helped him solve problems and prevented their accumulation.

We cannot expect a leading worker to reach ON HIS OWN a stage of perfection in which his activity would fully correspond to all these criteria. Nobody can count on a kind of "natural birth" of perfect leading workers. The leading workers' good work is not only the result of lasting care for their training and selection, but also of the systematic care of party organizations for their growth, for the perfection of their work and increased responsibility while they hold the executive function.

BRIEFS

VISITING CUBAN DEPUTY MINISTER -- Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Oscar Oramas, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 21 March. They "exchanged views on the current state and prospects of CSSR-Cuban relations and some questions of the current international situation." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

USTINOV, SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVE 5 APR

LD050854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN) -- A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet defense minister, arrived in the GDR today for an official friendship visit. The delegation, which was invited by the GDR party and state leadership, was cordially welcomed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Defense minister. Also present were other GDR public figures, Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov, and Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany. An honor guard of the GDR National People's Army welcomed the Soviet delegation.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet media reportage on the Ustinov delegation's visit, see the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 5 April, and subsequent issues.

SINDERMANN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS 4 APRIL

LD041708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 4 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by its president, Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Athens on Monday for an official visit. The delegation, which includes deputies from several People's Chamber party groups, was invited by the Greek Republic's parliament.

Horst Sindermann and the other members of the delegation were welcomed with utmost cordiality on arrival at Athens airport by the president of the Greek parliament, Ioannis Alevras, and leading representatives of this supreme representative body of the people of the host country. In a preliminary discussion, the two politicians expressed their conviction that the visit of the People's Chamber delegation will help to further deepen friendly relations.

Horst Sindermann stressed that steady cooperation, benefiting both sides, is developing between the GDR and Greece. He underlined his satisfaction at being able to discuss with leading representatives of Greece the possibilities for constructive dialogue. The identity of interests between the two states and peoples on the question of peace is encouraging in this respect. It is important to unite all forces in the protection of mankind from a nuclear inferno.

Parliamentary President Ioannis Alevras, who drew attention to the positive results of his visit to the GDR last autumn, stressed in particular the prospects for fruitful cooperation between the two parliaments. He expressly stated that preserving peace and strengthening international security should be in the forefront of all political efforts.

There has been a lively reaction in the Athens press to the visit by a GDR delegation. Public buildings in the center of Athens are flying the national GDR and Greek flags in honor of the delegation's visit.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SLOGANS FOR 1 MAY

AU021739 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 83 p 1

[SED Central Committee slogans for 1 May 1983]

[Text] 1 -- Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class: 2 -- Under the leadership of the SED -- forward to new successes in the Karl Marx year of 1983!

3 -- The teaching of Marx is almighty because it is true!
4 -- Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism -- for peace and socialism!
5 -- Greetings and thanks to all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
6 -- In honor of Karl Marx -- for the benefit of us all! Further ahead on the course set by the 10th SED Congress!
7 -- Everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!
8 -- In the tested alliance of the national front for strengthening the GDR, for securing peace!
9 -- The indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- foundation of our successful progress!
10 -- Our full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union for disarmament and peace!
11 -- In the spirit of the Prague declaration: Stop intensive imperialist armament! The confrontational policy of NATO must not succeed!
12 -- 1983 must not become the year of the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe!
13 -- We support the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Europe!
14 -- Europe must not become a Euroshima!
15 -- All strength for implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy!
16 -- High performance growth by increasing labor productivity, effectiveness and, quality -- everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!
17 -- Socialist competition -- decisive testing field of the trade unions!
18 -- With scientific-technological progress toward high economic growth for the well-being of the people!
19 -- To rationalize comprehensively -- to intensify consistently -- for the benefit of all of us!
20 -- Researchers, designers, and technologists! With top new achievements to higher economic effectiveness and quality!
21 -- Innovators and inventors! With bold ideas toward an increase in economic strength!
22 -- Low production consumption and low costs -- order of socialist management!
23 -- High refinement of raw materials and material -- key to greater effectiveness of work!
24 -- More high-quality consumer goods by closely linking science and production!
25 -- Construction workers! Implement the housing program by building new houses, reconstructing, and modernizing with high effectiveness and quality!
26 -- Cooperative peasants! Agricultural workers! For the benefit of the people -- produce more, better, and more cheaply in all fields, in all stables!
27 -- Working people in the trade and service sectors! Reliable supply of the people -- your contribution to implementing the main task!
28 -- Members of the health and social sectors! Good care of the citizens -- your share in implementing our social policy!
29 -- Working people of the transportation and communications sectors! Your struggle for higher effectiveness -- an important contribution to implementing the national economic plan!
30 -- Scientists! Students! Honor Karl Marx with the highest achievements in teaching, study, and research!
31 -- Teachers and parents! The communist education of youth is the common cause of all!
32 -- Artists and cultural workers! Enrich our lives with works that strengthen socialism!
33 -- Male and female athletes! Score great achievements in the competition "Spartakiad and Sports Events relay 83!"
34 -- Members of the FDJ! Stand your test in the "FDJ Peace Drive!"
35 -- Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers! Much success and pleasure in the Pioneer expedition "My Home Country -- the GDR!"
36 -- Thanks to and recognition of the women and mothers for their achievements in the professions and family!
37 -- For high achievements in the citizens' initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Communities -- Join In!"
38 -- Members of the National People's Army and the border troops of the GDR! Together with the comrades in arms -- vigilant and ready for combat!
39 -- Members of the protection and security organs! With great readiness for performance for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements!

40 -- Members of the workers militia! With good training results forward to the 30th anniversary of the workers militia!
41 -- Militant solidarity greetings to the communist and workers parties throughout the world!
42 -- May the unity of action of the international workers class strengthen in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism!
43 -- We greet the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!
44 -- For firm unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!
45 -- Our greetings to the DKP, which determinedly struggles against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, against mass unemployment, for peace, work, and democracy in the FRG!
46 -- Greetings to the SEW, the consistent defender of the interests of the West Berlin working people for peace, social security, and democratic rights!
47 -- Solidarity greetings to the liberated peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America who are making progress on the way to strengthening their revolutionary achievements, national independence, and social progress!
48 -- Hands off Nicaragua -- our solidarity with the struggle for freedom and national independence in the Caribbean and Central America!
49 -- Solidarity with the struggling peoples in Namibia and South Africa!
50 -- Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the PLO in their just struggle!
51 -- Our greetings to the movement of nonaligned countries, which is making an important contribution to the struggle for peace and national liberation!
52 -- Freedom for all communists and patriots languishing in the reactionaries' prisons!
53 -- Long live proletarian internationalism!

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDENT MEETS INDIAN LEADERS

AU251112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Summary] Delhi (ADN) -- Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and president of the Indian National Congress-I, on 23 March received Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front and member of the GDR State Council, for a friendly talk in Delhi. Lothar Kolditz conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker and congratulated Indira Gandhi on her election as chairman of the movement of nonaligned states.

Indira Gandhi asked that the greetings be reciprocated and stressed that India and the GDR, both their peoples and their representatives, have good and friendly relations in all fields. She expressed her deep concern about the aggravation of the international situation and stressed the necessity of uniting all forces in the struggle for preserving world peace. Lothar Kolditz reported on the GDR's constructive peace policy and the National Front's contribution in implementing it, "the GDR supports all proposals and initiatives which bring mankind a step closer to its most longed-for wish, the preservation of peace, he stressed." Lothar Kolditz stressed that the GDR regards the decisions of the meeting of the nonaligned countries as an important peace initiative. The meeting took place in a very cordial, friendly, and open atmosphere.

On the same day Lothar Kolditz also met with Baram Jakhar, spokesman of the Indian House of the People, as well as with Shankar Dayal Sharma, president of the National Association for Peace and Friendship of the Congress Party and chairman of the India-GDR Friendship Society.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATIONS MARKING LIBERATION

Reception Held 2 April

LD041842 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, on Saturday, the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a reception in the parliament building. Present were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Inspection Commission of the HSWP, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present were numerous other members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, and many other leading personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Several leaders and attaches of Budapest foreign diplomatic representatives were also there. In the cordial and friendly reception Pal Losonczi greeted those present.

Leaders Attend Budapest Rally

LD042230 Budapest MTI in English 1854 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI) -- The 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary was celebrated throughout the country on April 4. Wreath-laying ceremonies and mass rallies were held in a great number of cities. The most important event took place in Budapest. Several thousand young workers and students attended a young mass rally in the Jubilee Park on Gellert Hill. Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ (Communist Youth Union) Central Committee, Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Hungary, and Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary, attended the rally.

Before the rally, representatives of the KISZ Central Committee, the Budapest KISZ committee and Budapest districts laid wreaths at the liberation monument. The rally, addressed by Laszlo Varga-Sabjan, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, was followed by a cultural programme.

LOSONCZI TOASTS SFRY'S STAMBOLIC AT 29 MAR DINNER

AU011532 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Mar 83 p 4

[Toast by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 29 March dinner in honor of SFRY Presidency President Petar Stambolic at the hunting hall of Budapest parliament: "Pal Losonczi's Toast"]

[Text] To begin with, Pal Losonczi greeted Petar Stambolic and all our Yugoslav guests and voiced his conviction that the president's visit will contribute to intensifying cooperation between our countries, expanding our good-neighborly relations and further strengthening our peoples' traditional friendship. He then continued:

"Affirming the wish of our peoples, the MSZMP and the LCY have created firm foundations for our cooperation. Relations are developing favorably on the basis of mutual trust, esteem and respect between our parties and governments, and Hungarian-Yugoslav relations are successfully developing in every area of life. I am convinced that strengthening the already existing foundations of cooperation -- in the spirit of the principles and agreements adopted at the meeting between Comrades Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito -- lies in our mutual interests.

"We are pleased that, with your visit, high-level Hungarian-Yugoslav political contacts have come to another new juncture. The identical nature of our objectives, our peoples' friendship, and direct proximity are factors that create favorable prerequisites for multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. Our leading representatives meet regularly, and agreements serving our common objectives and interests are arranged at their meetings. We regard our cooperation with the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia as successful, and direct relations along the border are also consistent with our peoples' interests.

"It gives us great satisfaction that the Hungarian nationalities in Yugoslavia and the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nationalities in Hungary are fulfilling a significant role in the cultivation of our friendly relations and the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries and are increasingly forming a bridge between our peoples. We are doing our best so that this will continue.

"It is gratifying that our economic relations are also developing well. Under world economic conditions that have become more difficult, we regard it as favorable that we have succeeded in preserving the results of our economic cooperation. We are convinced that the objectives we have set for ourselves are attainable through joint efforts. I would also mention with appreciation that fact that our countries' cultural, educational, and technical-scientific cooperation is successfully developing. We are prepared to further enrich our relations in these areas as well."

The Presidential Council chairman noted at this point that friendly relations and close cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia constitute an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. The world political and economic situation calls for us to constantly strengthen cooperation between the two peace-loving countries and peoples in all areas of life and thus to serve our peoples' fundamental interests.

"We are of the opinion that the present international situation is tense and fraught with danger. The reason for this is the fact that reactionary imperialist circles cannot reconcile themselves to the changes that are contrary to their interests. The growth of progressive forces and the fact that peoples want to lead independent and free lives. The circles opposing the forces of progress and peace want to impose their will on the world by military means. That is why we attach great significance to the fact that the realistic circles of countries and peace-loving forces are acting more resolutely against the dangers that threaten peace.

"The socialist countries are assuming an outstanding role in preserving peace, strengthening international security, and fostering detente and disarmament. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Republic is honorably fulfilling its obligations as an ally and coming out actively for the fulfillment of the realistic proposals laid down in the recent Prague Warsaw Pact declaration.

"Even in this complex situation. we are striving to develop relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage with every country that is also prepared to do so.

Our position is that the Madrid meeting should be concluded with the signing of a substantive and balanced final document. We are in support of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national liberation and the consolidation of independence and against neocolonialism and racial oppression.

"We regard the movement of the nonaligned countries as a significant factor of international life. In our opinion, the seventh summit conference that ended recently was an important contribution to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, the promotion of the cause of national independence, and the strengthening of peace and international security. We are aware of and highly value Socialist Yugoslavia's assiduous international activity for the cause of peace and social progress.

"We are convinced that, no matter how complex and difficult the international situation is, the forces of peace and progress are mightier than the warlike circles, and we have a realistic potential to avert the dangers threatening peace," said Pal Losonczi in conclusion, raising his glass to the health of his guests, the prosperity of the peoples of unified socialist Yugoslavia, the cooperation of our countries, the friendship of our peoples, socialism, and peace.

Stambolic's Toast

AU011603 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Mar 83 p 4

[Toast by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the 29 March dinner in his honor at the Hunting Hall of Budapest parliament: "Petar Stambolic's Toast"]

[Text] In his reply [to Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi's toast], Petar Stambolic expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality and called the atmosphere of his meeting with Pal Losonczi and of the bilateral talks frank and constructive.

He stressed: "We follow the outstanding successes attained by the friendly Hungarian people with interest in Yugoslavia and wish you further successes on this path. This meeting, like the previous ones, serves the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the development of good-neighborly relations. It serves the permanence of principles without which one cannot speak of frank, good, firm, and forward-looking relations, as Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation can be described. We have developed, jointly created, this precious tradition on the basis of the principles of sovereignty and cooperation with equal rights and respect for the differences between us, with the frank determination and in the constructive spirit that are necessary in relations between states, particularly between neighboring countries.

"This tradition is also a firm foundation; it makes it possible to intensify friendship and constantly strengthen cooperation. The meetings between President Tito and Comrade Janos Kadar played a determining role in bringing it about. We very highly value Comrade Kadar's contribution to the creation of the friendly and frank atmosphere manifest in our relations, which obliges and prompts us to make additional efforts, to everything that binds us together and everything that serves the interests of the working people, the nations, and nationalities in our socialist countries."

He continued by stressing that we can be satisfied with our economic relations and particularly their higher forms. "I think that there is a possibility for us to improve our relations in this respect, too, and to diversify them more.

"The significant results attained in other forms of cooperation -- in the sciences, education, technology, training, and culture -- bear witness to our people's extensive mutual knowledge and achievements, to the close relationship that has developed between the two countries.

"The Yugoslav nationalities living in Hungary and the Hungarian nationals living in Yugoslavia greatly contribute to bringing us closer to one another and to successful cooperation. I believe, therefore, that the determination that everyone, on his own part, should ensure the prerequisites for our multifaceted development is a mutual and enduring one because this shows the quality of our relations as well.

"Our countries share the conviction that, as a prerequisite for peace, security, and cooperation on equal terms, it is necessary to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in the world," he noted. "This is of even greater significance when our continent, Europe, is at issue, where the greatest arsenal in the world, an abundance of mass destruction weapons is located. Therefore, there is an even greater need today for the readiness and will to revive the Helsinki spirit. Genuine disarmament and a coming to terms -- these are objectives that prompt nonaligned Yugoslavia to cooperate with every country, but particularly such neighbors as the friendly Hungarian People's Republic.

"Today's world is a world of quarrels and aggravated differences. Contrary and irreconcilable interests are constantly causing additional, even more profound, problems and crises, stimulating the arms race and endangering world peace and progress. At the same time, the world we live in is becoming more and more a world of interdependence, a world whose future is uncertain without cooperation and understanding.

"Yugoslavia bases its essential adherence to apolicy of nonalignment -- along with other nonaligned countries -- on the conviction that only through a profound democratic transformation of international political and economic conditions is it possible to create the prerequisites for a peaceful, free, and undisturbed development of countries. This means a solution of the existing problems, through agreement and cooperation, on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, equal rights, nonintervention, and mutual respect. At the same time, it means the equal right of every country to an autonomous and independent path of development and mainly a readiness by the most advanced countries to go beyond their narrow interests and, through joint efforts, create the prerequisites for resolving the present world economic crisis. We are of the opinion that only thus is it possible to open up prospects for a better and fairer future.

"At their recent New Delhi summit conference, the nonaligned countries expressed all these endeavors, clearly defining the guidelines for their continued activity, thus contributing to reducing tension, bringing about peace, the independence of countries, disarmament and economic progress. Proceeding from the fundamental objectives and principles of their policy, the nonaligned countries stressed in unity the importance of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among countries as equals. An appeal was adopted at the conference that called for everyone's participation in an open and constructive dialogue to resolve problems."

In conclusion, Petar Stambolic stressed: "At our talks we reaffirmed our mutual wish to further strengthen our friendly relations and develop our mutual cooperation on a bilateral and international plane alike. I am convinced that this meeting will also give a new impetus to the realization of our mutual endeavors and be instrumental in enabling us to work, in the long run, more and more successfully for the interests of our friendly neighboring socialist countries," he said and raised his glass to the health of Pal Losonczi and his Hungarian hosts, the multifaceted development of the Hungarian people, and the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

MTI REPORTS END OF USSR DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD041800 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 2 [date as received] (MTI) -- Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy to the head of the Department of International Affairs of the Central Committee, visited Hungary, March 30-April 2, on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met him.

Vadim Zagladin conducted cordial and comradely talks on promoting the cooperation of the HSWP and the CPSU and on some timely issues of the international situation and the international communist and labour movement with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, head of the Department of International Affairs at the HSWP Central Committee.

MEHES-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING

LD042034 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, left for Bucharest Monday to attend the 8th session of the CMEA Inter-governmental Committee for the Coordination of Nuclear Engineering.

The session is to discuss the state of mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations, and proposals for the further development of equipment and raising operation standards. Lajos Mehes is to meet his Romanian partners and discuss current issues of bilateral cooperation.

ADDITION TO NEMETH'S ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

A printing failure has been noticed in some copies of the 4 April East Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 3. The page should contain the following concluding paragraphs:

...want the same thing.

This year is off to a good start. Dilegent and productive work is being done in the factories, in the fields, in the institutions, and in all walks of our life. And, if there is no break in this impetus and readiness for action, we will achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves if we all so desire.

Our public opinion is aware of our economic position and understands that we can advance in meeting requirements only at the rate at which we create the material foundations for them. Even despite the current difficulties our people's state devotes substantial material resources to improving the housing situation and the health service and also to developing children's institutions and public education. Alleviating the problems of families with several children, young people establishing families and starting their careers, and people living on low old-age pensions cannot be taken off the agenda.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON -- Imre Sztankovics, our country's ambassador accredited to Lebanon, on 25 March presented his credentials to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the republic. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 83 p 20 AU]

MILEWSKI ADDRESSES SUPREME COURT ASSEMBLY

LD291300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The General Assembly of Supreme Court judges has taken place. Last year's activities by this institution and directions of activities this year were presented by Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee who attended the assembly, presented the current sociopolitical situation and stressed the trends on which the activities of the Supreme Court ought to concentrate in order to continue to strengthen public law and order and social discipline.

FINANCE MINISTER ON ANTI-INFLATION PACKAGE

LD042235 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April -- Assumptions of the government anti-inflation package and the necessity to balance Poland's state budget are the questions outlined by this country's Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz in his statement for PAP.

"We are a socialist country and the scope of welfare functions of the state stems from the principles of our political system" the minister said. "We expect that in 1985, the cost of maintainance of the social sphere (health protection, culture, [word indistinct] will reach 680 billion zlotys, 235 billion zlotys more than in 1982. [Word indistinct] significant increase however, it will not meet [word indistinct] needs.

"What is [word indistinct] the budget are subsidized prices of some articles, especially food as well as to production means for agriculture. Budgetary outlays on this end will reach about 660 billion zlotys in 1985 and will exceed the present ones by about [number indistinct] billion zlotys," the minister added.

"The budget deficit" he continued, "cannot be totally liquidated in a single year. It will still amount to about 1159-billion zlotys in 1983, (?and) about 9 billion zlotys in 1984. [figures as received] We expect to balance the state budget in 1985. We are aware of the fact that the budget deficit is nothing else but inflation. However, it is not budget (?that) is the main source of inflation. Inflation arises primarily in enterprises, especially in those where lack of decrease in production costs is accompanied by increased pays.

According to Minister Nieckarz, 95 per cent of budgetary incomes are provided by socialized units. New systems of compensation tax from farmers and non-socialized economy will not play any decisive role in balancing the budget, he said.

"Those taxes account for only 1.7 per cent of budgetary returns and even if they doubled, their percentage would not be higher than 3 per cent, said the finance minister. Proposals in the anti-inflation programme are primarily aimed to -- and I would like to put a strong emphasis on this -- [word indistinct] burden different groups of population with the costs of the crisis. The thing is also to have a greater influence on balancing current flow of incomes with the commodity supply.

"Work has not been finished on detailed targets in the new taxation policy. I suppose I will be able to present definite drafts in late April," Minister Nieckarz said in conclusion.

REPORT ON DRAFT PLAN FOR FOOD ECONOMY

LD042306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] The draft national socioeconomic plan for the years 1983-1985 in the field of the food economy, submitted to the Sejm, is initiating activities aimed at the gradual attainment of food self-sufficiency in our country. PAP recalls that 30 percent of the overall investment outlays in 1985 is allocated in the draft plan for investment projects in the food complex. About two-thirds of this outlay will be used directly for the development of private and socialized agriculture and the remainder for industries connected with agriculture. It is envisaged that 400,000 hectares of arable land will be reclaimed in the years 1983-1985. The construction of a nitrophosphate plant in Police and the expansion and modernization of the Ursus mechanical works are among the most important undertakings in industry.

FUTURE AGRICULTURAL, FOOD SUPPLY ASSESSED

LD042255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] In a document entitled "What Can Be Expected in Agriculture and on the Food Market After the Implementation of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-1985," PAP stresses that global production in agriculture should go up by about 7 percent in comparison with the average in the period 1981-1983. An improvement of approximately 10 percent in supplies of milk to the market is envisaged. Supplies of dairy products, cereal, and other plant products, especially vegetables, will also substantially increase. A considerable improvement in the supplies of sugar, vegetable fat, and other foodstuffs to the market is also expected. As supplies improve, the rationing of these foodstuffs, except for meat, will be gradually abandoned, something that will not destabilize the market. However, it will not be possible by 1985 to do away completely with rationing, particularly that of meat.

MILITARY DAILY VOWS LOYALTY TO WORKERS CLASS

AU011113 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Col Jan Budzinski commentary: "Workers Class and Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Ties with the people and primarily with the workers class, which is the vanguard force of the people, are a basic quality of the Polish People's Armed Forces as an army of a new type and a source of their strength. This is not merely a slogan, because these ties are part and parcel of our Armed Forces' genealogy and traditions.

Ties with the people and the workers class have been the prime principle in the spirit of which the party of the workers class, and the leadership of the Armed Forces have trained the regular cadres and all soldiers during the 40 years of the existence of the Polish People's Armed Forces. The party has always seen that these ties are mutual and that the soldiers sense that the respect and love they have is that of all our people, especially of the working people.

These permanent, everyday ties have made a clear impact on the character and ideological condition of our Armed Forces and have become the lodestar to guide them among the processes of social development and to make choices in favor of socialist ideals. This is because the party propagates these ideals and creates programs rooted in them. During the hours of the supreme threat to the socialist state these ties produced inter alia our armed forces' motto "We will defend socialism in the same way as we will defend Poland's independence."

Internal and external enemies of socialism know very well what a great force the Armed Forces' ties with the people and the workers class represent. That is why, when attempting to attack the socialist state, clandestinely or frontally, they have often tried to undermine those ties and to set the Armed Forces at loggerheads with the workers class. This was so before 13 December 1981 when many underground brochures and leaflets slandered the good name of our Armed Forces and when our soliders were asked to disobey the people's and workers' power. This is so today, too, when the disrupted and weakened, but still lively, structures of the anti-socialist underground are trying to ooze the poison of hatred, discord, and doubt. Especially ferocious blows in this regard issue across the air from the Polish-speaking radio stations such as Radio Free Europe or Voice of America.

These subversive activities are doomed to failure. It is impossible to permanently break off the natural ties between the workers class and its Armed Forces. These ties are natural because it is the sons of the workers who do their duty in our Armed Forces. However, it would be wrong not to recognize these attempts and to make light of them. Rumors, false reports, and slanders that cannot be investigated are capable of sowing doubt here and there, and this is why we must resolutely counter and combat them with the force of argument.

The time since 13 December 1981 has once again demonstrated most clearly the patriotic character of the Polish People's Armed Forces and their boundless devotion to the ideals of the workers class. Assuming responsibility for the socialist state in the hour of supreme trial, our Armed Forces annihilated the hopes of counterrevolution in Poland and stemmed the waves of anarchy and of the process of the socialist state's disintegration. We must protect and cultivate these ties, which the hostile propaganda issuing from the subversive radio stations and the underground continue to attack almost every day. We must protect and cultivate them as we would an old oak that has survived a fire. We must strengthen these ties at all times because they are the source of our strength as the Armed Forces and as the people and the state.

TORUN COURT ALTERS VERDICT FOR FORMER VOIVODA

LD310657 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The Torun Voivodship Court, having taken into account a reassessment by the prosecutor, has altered the not-guilty verdict pronounced by a lower court and has sentenced Jan Przytarski, former voivoda of Torun, to 1 and 1/2 years deprivation of liberty, conditionally suspended for 3 years, Z50,000 fine, and assesses him court costs of Z16,000. The voivodship court took it as proved that the accused, as voivoda and steward [dysponent] of the local investment resources in 1978-79, overstepped the sphere of his competence, causing considerable damage to public property to the value of Z5 million.

MADEJ ON SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD050928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2059 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] There are 21 Polish-Soviet economic cooperation clubs in Poland; enterprises which account for about 60 percent of the total trade turnover between Poland and the Soviet Union belong to these clubs. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej has received the chairman of the Polish-Soviet Economic Cooperation Clubs to which 566 production and construction-installation factories belong. These enterprises account for about 60 percent of Polish-Soviet turnover. The fulfillment of the trade exchange program with the Soviet Union was assessed for this year. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej presented the assumptions of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation for the 1983-85 period.

[Begin Madej recording] Up to 1985 -- this was the period outlined recently by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Sejm for approval in the form of a 3-year plan -- we envisage a further systematic increase in turnover with the Soviet Union and with all the socialist countries. It is estimated that the annual rate of increase will be from 9 to 10 percent. This is a figure which is supposed to testify to the fact that the swing toward the socialist countries, including toward the USSR, is a permanent trend in our economy. [end recording]

Among other things, an 11 percent increase in Soviet supplies of industrial market goods is envisaged. At the same time an increase in profitable exports to the Soviet Union is becoming one of the most important tasks of our economy. The need to develop new export specialist lines for the Soviet market was mentioned during the discussion. The possibility of expanding direct contacts between factories in both countries was also pointed out.

MINING MINISTER MEETS WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU271347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) -- 26/3/1983 -- The current stage and the prospects of the collaboration between the ministries of mining industry of Romania and Poland, with special stress on the identification of further possibilities of cooperation in and specialization of the production of mining and oilfield equipment, were approached during the talks Ion Lazarescu, Romanian minister of mines, who paid a visit to Poland over March 22-26, had with Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining, extractive and power engineering industries of that country.

During his visit the Romanian minister was received by Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SFRY

LD010150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 31 (TANJUG) -- The development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland was the main subject of political consultations which closed here today (Thursday). A wide range of international questions were reviewed during the three-day consultations conducted by two Deputy Foreign Ministers Mirko Ostojic and Henryk Jaroszek.

Ostojic was also received by member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Jozef Czyrek, who set out to him the basic activities of the PUWP in efforts to surmount problems in Poland.

BRIEFS

FORESTRY MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zdzislaw Tokarski under secretary of state in the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry in place of Jerzy Plewa. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

SIEDLCE VOIVODA APPOINTED -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Col Pilot Janusz Kowalski voivoda of Siedlce in place of Zdzislaw Zalobka. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 83 p 2 AU]

MINORITIES HOLD JOINT PLENUM, CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU311926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/1983 -- On March 31 Bucharest hosted a joint plenary meeting of the Magyar and German Nationality Working People's Councils -- bodies of the Romanian socialist democracy system -- attended by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceasescu, president of Romania.

Opening the joint session, Mihai Gere, chairman of the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council, showed the members of the councils to express, in behalf of all the working people of Magyar and German nationality, their full unanimous adhesion to the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, as also their unflinching resolve to take action for its implementation, in tight union with the entire people, around the party and around President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the joint meeting there were debated the expositions presented in the separate plenary meetings of the two councils, held the previous day.

Invited to take the floor at the conclusion of the joint plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu made an extensive speech. The chairman of the German Nationality Working People's Council, Eduard Eisenburger thanked warmly the RCP general secretary for his exposition, highlighting it to be "a document of exceptional theoretical and practical importance for the future activity of our councils, and of the entire people."

MAGYAR, GERMAN COUNCILS REBUFF 'FOREIGN CIRCLES'

German Council Meeting

AU308046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- The plenary meeting of the German Nationality Working People's Council of Romania, held on March 30 in Bucharest, debated on the basis of a report read by Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the council, the tasks incumbent on this body in the light of the resolutions of the RCP National Conference.

Taking the floor and commenting on the report, many speakers stressed the achievements scored on an economic, socio-cultural and urbanistic plane as a result of the implementation of the RCP policy pursuing an equilibrated development of the whole country. They emphasized that among the successes scored in Romania in the socialist construction, an important place is held by the settlement of the national question and the creation, on this basis, of the unity and brotherly friendship of all working people and highlighted the fact that Romania is one of the few countries of the world which democratically and humanistically solved this question.

Expressing their full adhesion to the home and foreign policies pursued by the RCP and the Romanian state, the speakers also firmly retorted to some foreign circles which interfere in Romania's internal affairs, trying to worsen the fine relations established among the working people of various nationalities, to deal a blow to the revolutionary gains of the Romanian people. At the end, the participants endorsed a resolution of the plenary meeting.

Magyar Council Meeting

AU302046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- The plenary meeting of the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council of Romania was held in Bucharest on March 30 and it analyzed the tasks of the council from the resolutions of the RCP National Conference.

Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the council, read a report on this theme. In their addresses, the participants referred to the successes scored in the fulfilment of the objectives set for the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan period for the collectivities within which they carry on their activity, expressing their attachment to the home and foreign policies pursued by the Romanian Communist Party, their satisfaction at the harmonious, equilibrated economic and social development of the country's counties, which provides fine working and living conditions for all the homeland's sons and possibilities of full assertion in all domains.

The participants resolutely rejected the theories and actions of certain foreign circles which try to sow hatred and distrust among the working people of various nationalities of Romania, to weaken the brotherhood and unity between the Romanian people and the nationalities.

The plenary meeting adopted adequate resolutions on the debated questions.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH VISITING DELEGATIONS

Arab TU Confederation

AU011309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of March 31 the delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions led by Ehmeid Abu Bakr Jalud [AGERPRES spelling], secretary-general of the confederation, now on a visit of friendship to Romania.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions of Romania] Central Council.

During the talk, reference was made to the good relations between Romania and the Arab states, which witness an ascending course. It was assessed that the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to a series of Arab countries, the agreements and understandings covenanted on those occasions have played a decisive role in promoting those links.

Stress was laid, by joint agreement on the significance of strengthening the links between the trade unions in Romania and those in the Arab countries, between the working class in Romania and that in the Arab states, as well as on the fact that that made an important contribution to consolidating the Romanian-Arab relations of friendship and collaboration.

During the interview, opinions were also exchanged on the activity and concerns of the trade unions in Romania and in the Arab countires, the wish being also expressed to strengthen their relations.

The chief delegate pointed to the contribution of Romania and of her president, Nicolae Ceausescu, to a global settlement of the Middle East conflict, expressing the high consideration of the working class in the Arab states for Romania's president, for the efforts made to the resolution of the Palestinian question, in accordance with the Palestinian people's aspirations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on that occasion, Romania's stand on the Middle East conflict, emphasizing that a global, just and durable peace in that area calls for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian question through the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, inclusive of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own, guaranteed security and existence of all the states in that region.

In that context, the need was also highlighted for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the provision of conditions for the Lebanese people to solve its internal affairs by itself, in harmony with its aspirations after freedom and independence. The necessity was also stressed that the Iran-Iraq conflict should cease, and the problems between the two states be peacefully solved.

The significance was highlighted by common agreement of strengthening the solidarity of the trade unions in the Arab countries and of the Arab working class in the struggle for the surmounting of divergencies, for the global and peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the achievement of real measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for detente and peace, and for a new international economic order.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Iraqi Transport Minister

AU011316 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/4/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, March 31, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Asadi, minister of transport and communications of the Republic of Iraq, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications.

Present was Diyan M. al-Alqawi, ambassador of the republic of Iraq in Bucharest.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn.

The interview was an opportunity for a review of the Romanian-Iraqi relations on a political, economic and technical-scientific plane, satisfaction being expressed by both sides at their stage as well as the wish to deepen bilateral relations in most varied fields of activity.

In connection with major aspects of the international political life, emphasis was placed on the role incumbent on the small, medium-sized and developing countries in the struggle for resuming and consolidating the course towards detente, peace and respect for all peoples' national independence, for adopting resolute measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, solving through negotiations all the differences and conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world, building a new economic order which should ensure the unhampered development of all nations.

Stress was laid on the necessity that everything possible should be done for the Iraq-Iran war to stop, through ceasefire and political settlement of the disputed issues between the two countires.

Opinions were exchanged during the interview on the need for a political resolution of the Middle East situation.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

FLORJANCIC ON FOREIGN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

LD041603 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Finance Secretary Joze Florjancic has stated the conviction that Yugoslavia will successfully overcome the current economic and financial difficulties.

In a talk with newsmen of the Yugoslav dailies BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI, Florjancic said that "solutions have been found for all Yugoslavia's needs in credits with a view to having it meet its external financial obligations".

In the context of the above solution, Florjancic said that Yugoslavia could have entered the current year, 1983, with "more optimism and a fuller treasury" had it only secured last year two billion dollars in foreign financial support. This, he said, is why it has been envisaged for this year for the gross national product to grow by only 1 percent and industrial production by two percent.

Florjancic said that at the end of 1982, Yugoslavia'a debts to the convertible-currency area amounted to 18.2 billion dollars. Somewhat over 6 billion dollars of the total sum are due to be paid this year, half of it in principal, 2 billion in interest and the remaining 800 million in short-term credit payments.

"Facing such a situation, we have sought solutions together with creditors," Florjancic said referring to the accords Yugoslavia has reached with foreign financial institutions.

Foreign commercial banks, supported by the International Monetary Fund, are deferring for the next three months all Yugoslavia's due payments in principal. At the same time, the Yugoslav finance secretary said, a credit of around 1.5 billion dollars has been agreed on with 15 industrial countries. One-fourth of the overall sum is a financial credit and three-fourths are a commodity credit. The payment of an open short-term credit of around 1.5 billion dollars has also been deferred for the next twenty-four months.

On the other hand, the International Monetary Fund Executive Board has approved to Yugoslavia 620 million dollars as the last installment of a loan [word indistinct], Florjancic said. The Basle-based bank for international settlements will grant to Yugoslavia 500 million dollars in a short-term credit and the World Bank has pledged from 250 to 300 million dollars in a loan for the so-called structural adjustments.

Florjancic noted also the possibility that another 250 million dollars in credits be drawn this year from the European Investment Bank and the World Bank for the realization of approved projects in Yugoslavia.

All these credits will facilitate primarily the re-structuring of the Yugoslav economy to export-intended production.

The Yugoslav finance secretary set out, however, that "it is not to be expected that all credits will be available this year" since the talks with the industrial countries' governments will take some time and also because of the required banking procedure.

"This may even prove to be good, since it will give us time to check the calculations and the carrying out of the set tasks" Finance Secretary Florjancic said in conclusion.

GRACANIN ON DEFENSE SYSTEM, PREPARATIONS

AU271605 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA No 2278 in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 83 pp 1, 3-4

[Interview granted by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, to Lieutenant Colonel Stipe Sikavica, deputy chief editor of NARODNA ARMIJA, and Lieutenant Colonel Valdo Ristic, editor of the military-political section of NARODNA ARMIJA -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory editorial note by NARODNA ARMIJA: "The order for training and education of the Armed Forces in 1983 is now being implemented, and this was the reason that we asked Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, about the basic messages of this document and the tasks faced by units, command staff, and institutions of the Armed Forces this year as well as about other factors of the broad defense organization of the society."]

[Question] In the past year, the tension in international relations has further increased and the political and military situation in the world has further deteriorated. All this affects in a certain way the position and security of our country. To what extent do these pronounced unfavorable trends impose new tasks and place greater demands on the training and education of the Armed Forces and other subjective factors of our defense and protection system?

[Answer] The deteriorated political, military, and economic situation which is primarily a consequence of the contradictions and rivalry over the spheres of interest in the world and its individual regions, has resulted in a crisis in all vital spheres of international relations. Within this context, the tension in the relations between the blocs has further increased and increasingly large military forces have been concentrated in Europe and the wider Mediterranean region. At the same time, we have witnessed the appearance of new crisis hotbeds, armed conflicts, wars, and a noticeable increase in military exercise activities in all parts of the world and especially in Europe. Naturally, faced with all this, we cannot remain indifferent and inactive for two main reasons: First, Yugoslavia, as a socialist self-managing and nonaligned country, strives for overcoming the bloc divisions and for peaceful solutions for disputes in the world; and second, this situation directly affects our country's security.

The essential causes and consequences of the growing tension in international relations are known and I believe that there is no need for me to elaborate on them. However, I wish to point out that, unfortunately, these negative trends are not of a passing nature and must be taken into account on a long-term basis. It can be expected that the role of the military factor will gain even more in its importance, naturally, in combination with the economic, political, psychological propaganda, and other pressures from the arsenal of special warfare. All this will continue to take place primarily to the detriment of nonaligned and independent countries, something which is demonstrated among other things by a rapid growth of the rapid intervention forces and the special warfare forces and means.

In the coming years, all this will affect our country's security. For this reason a constant strengthening of the society's defense and protection capability is the main prerequisite for our independence and further sociopolitical and socioeconomic progress. As far as we are concerned, this means that we must attach even greater importance to modernizing and intensifying training and education to ensure the highest degree of combat readiness and preparedness of our armed forces and all other subjective factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection and especially of the younger generation, which has a primary role in the country's defense.

[Question] Please comment on some of the important experiences gained in the latest wars.

[Answer] The experiences of the local wars that have been perceived and analyzed so far have not essentially upset the ideas of war that we have in mind in elaborating our doctrine and in planning and carrying out training and education. However, these experiences most certainly enable us to more comprehensively perceive certain problems and to put even greater emphasis on our obligations in this area.

[Question] We believe that it would be useful, as an introduction to discussing the most important immediate tasks in training and education, if you briefly listed the main successes and pointed out the main shortcomings in the combat training of our society and of the Armed Forces during the past year.

[Answer] All the appraisals made by the General National Defense Inspectorate, all our inspection visits, verifications, and analyses and especially the results of all types of exercises show that in 1982 we achieved very noticeable results in combat training and education as the essential element of the total preparations of the Armed Forces and all-people's defense. Let me immediately add in this connection that, in appraising these results, we apply very strict and objective criteria and therefore the results provide a true picture of the state of preparedness for action under wartime conditions.

The results achieved in the past year are primarily reflected in higher combat readiness and higher quality of training of units and commands. Certainly this has been achieved as a result of increased efforts of officers, commands, staffs, and institutions in modernizing training and education and constantly improving the quality of applying training and education methods. I want to mention only some of these results. The exercises, as the highest form of checking combat preparedness, showed that the Armed Forces have been prepared to fulfill the tasks assigned to them in an all-people's defense war and that the level of their training and skill is high and in accord with the demands of a possible war on our battleground. We have also established closer links between, and coordination of actions and activities of, all subjective factors of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in a given area and especially in the military exercises conducted under the conditions that are as close as possible to the most difficult war conditions or to the conditions in extraordinary circumstances. All this imparts a new quality to the defense and protection capability of the entire society.

We are preparing for waging a special form of war and are developing an original art of war which we are perfecting, testing, and creatively implementing precisely in the process of training. Professional training is becoming increasingly complicated among other things because of the introduction of increasingly complicated combat systems. Some armies solve this problem by recruiting professionals, which is not a solution for us. We seek and find the solution in modernizing our training, advancing our methods, and training the cadres to work more and more quickly and better.

As regards certain shortcomings that have been perceived, I can say that we have never allowed ourselves any complacency over our achievements and even less have we allowed ourselves any rest. Thus, in this sense, what is involved here is more a matter of new requirements and possibilities than a matter of any shortcomings. Just as elsewhere in the society, in this sphere, too, everything that is planned and how it is planned is not always fully carried out and therefore new efforts are required to achieve even greater results.

For instance, there is room as well as the needed knowledge and will for a broader and certainly more intensive engagement of all social factors in the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection, especially in training the reserve personnel and preparing the sociopolitical and economic system for an even more effective functioning under war conditions. Further progress must be made in creating the conditions under which training and education will be even more closely coordinated with the requirements of contemporary warfare. More can also be achieved in coordinating the actions of all branches and arms of the Armed Forces in military exercises. The training of the Armed Forces and other subjective factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection must be carried out more economically, especially in view of the fact that there have been duplications of tasks and inefficient independent exercises. Experiences has shown that our view that we must act as offensively as possible under any conditions, including even in defensive actions, is being realized through training and education.

[Question] Armed struggle is the basic form of struggle and resistance against an aggressor within the all-people's defense system. To what extent is this doctrinal orientation of ours implemented in the mass training of the people?

[Answer] It is precisely for this reason that, in addition to the training of the Armed Forces, a mass training of all subjective factors of our defense and protection system -- that is, the entire population -- is being carried out. This is undoubtedly a very complicated and responsible task in which all subjective factors of our society are engaged in addition to their regular and natural self-managing activity. Thus, the organizations of associated labor, the school, scientific and other institutions, the local communities, and all other social subjective factors in our country are not only the places where the production, education, research, and other processes are taking place, but where the working people and citizens are preparing -- on the basis of coordinated and unified foundations of training and education -- to participate in the armed struggle. This means that every individual working man and citizen of our country is being trained to participate in the armed struggle in addition to doing his basic war duties, something that requires a certain amount of professional training which is achieved through continuous training and education. For this reason the mass training of the population is a constant obligation and regular task in which every social subjective factor has its rights and responsibilities.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the military exercises as the highest form of combat training?

[Answer] I want to call attention to the fact that all our military exercises must be conducted under the conditions created by the use of the most modern weapons and military equipment, mass destruction weapons, intensive use of electronics, actions of the special warfare forces and the like. The following are some of the most important tasks that must be elaborated in the course of military exercises: organization of joint actions and cooperation; problems of mobilization; replacing losses; and, especially, training the command structures and staffs for quick and high quality work in the process of preparing and conducting combat actions while fully implementing all types of measures for the security of combat actions.

In organizing and carrying out the joint tactical exercises this year, we will bear in mind, even more than in the past, the fact that these exercises are also the most costly form of training and testing the readiness of units, command structures, staffs and other structures of the society for their war tasks. For this reason we must devote extraordinary attention to preparing and conducting them at a high quality level to justify the financial resources invested in them by a high level of training and readiness of our units and thereby also prove that we are acting in the spirit of stabilization.

Scientific Research Work Must Be Subordinated to the Requirements of Troops

[Question] Intensive scientific research work, among other things, in the martial arts sphere, is in progress in our Armed Forces. To what extent is this activity as a whole and especially the part carried out by the Strategic Research Center of the General Staff and the military schools, serving training and education and to what extent are the troops included in realizing the projects prepared by these institutions?

[Answer] I must say that scientific research work in the martial arts has made a truly great contribution to the total results that we have achieved in the social defense and protection activity. We have developed and continue to enrich our original concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection and our own special doctrine of armed struggle adapted to the aforementioned concept and doctrine. The projects which have already been realized as well as those which are now in progress are aimed at solving the problems of building the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. They are also aimed at creating an authentic scientific theory of the use of the Armed Forces and other defense and protection subjective factors in a possible war as well as of the conduct of protective and other activities against the special warfare forces.

The command structures, staffs, and units of the Armed Forces as well as the civilian scientific institutions and scientific workers throughout the country participate in realizing the projects of scientific research work in the martial arts. This year's order for training and education provides for an even more intensive participation of troops in realizing the scientific research projects, especially in the field of empirical research and in testing in practice the results which have been achieved. During this year, exercises will be held which will be primarily aimed at realizing scientific research projects in the martial arts field.

Everything that I have said said does not imply that there is no need or real possibility for the scientific research work in the martial arts to be even more "subordinated" to the requirements of troops or for the troops to be even more intensively included in research work.

[Question] It is known that the 1983 federal budget funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army have been reduced from the originally planned 5.8 to 5.09 percent of the national income. Will this reduction affect -- and, if so, how will it affect -- the realization of the training and education tasks?

[Answer] The public knows why it has been necessary to reduce these funds below the percentage of the national income as determined by the 1981-85 social plan just as it also knows our determined position that, under the conditions of this restriction, we will not forego even a single priority task which must be fulfilled this year under the aforementioned plan. In this context it is our clear position that the further modernization of training and of military schools is a priority task.

Briefly, we will not economize in fulfilling the basic goals of training and in achieving a high level of training of the command structures, staffs, and units. On the contrary, we must achieve an even higher level in fulfilling the goals set by this year's order for training and education and thereby make our full contribution to stabilization.

We see the economical use of financial resources in a selective and planned integration of programs and tasks, in modernizing the methods of training and more efficiently using the means by which we will continuously achieve a high level of training of Army personnel and unite even more the training programs of both components of the Armed Forces and other social structures.

In other words, the greatest contribution to the socioeconomic stabilization will be made if we achieve the maximal results by economically using the planned resources. This is the way to increase labor productivity in the Armed Forces.

LCY COMMISSION VIEWS DELHI SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

LD310306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation held a session today which was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac. Josip Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, spoke about the conference, which was held in New Delhi in early March.

The commission noted with satisfaction that there is growing world interest in the principles and policy of nonalignment and that the conference in New Delhi reaffirmed the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the efforts to improve conditions in the world, eliminate war threats, and consolidate international cooperation on an equal footing. Attention was also drawn to the significance of the nonaligned countries' increasingly resolute orientation toward mutual cooperation in the economic field. The commission took note of nonaligned countries' readiness manifested at their highest gathering to be even more resolute in opposing anything that disunites them and enables interests alien to their movement to assert themselves, as well as their readiness to continue to strengthen the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, thus consolidating solidarity and unity in the movement and its capacity for action.

The commission stressed the need to step up cooperation between the LCY and SAWP and nonaligned countries' movements in light of the results of the seventh summit and for the purpose of enabling all our organizations and institutions to become more fully acquainted with the importance, orientations, and achievements of the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of their still greater involvement in our country's activities in this sphere.

The communique on the session stresses that today the commission also considered the forms in which anticommunism is reflected in international relations in modern conditions. In this context the members of the commission concluded that an anticommunist offensive is in progress in the psychological, ideological, political, economic, social, technological, and other fields and that the aim of this offensive is to discredit the idea of communism as fully as possible. They concluded that the exponent of this offensive does not hesitate to interfere in other countries' affairs under the guise of the defense of human rights and democracy. Anticommunism is manifesting itself more and more visibly in the service of hegemonist pretensions and while doing this its exponents are allying themselves with chauvinist, nationalist, clericalist, and other reactionary forces. Dogmatization of a part of workers' parties and movements and state structures and interference in the affairs of others are also contributing to anti-communist activities. At the same time, attention was drawn to the mutual inter-dependence and gradation of the ideological content of anticommunism and interference by the state policy, the policy of the spheres of interest, and the propaganda arsenal which accompanies all this.

Today's session was also concerned with our country's relations with neighboring countries, the position of our national minorities, and the LCY's cooperation with these countries' parties.

Members of the commission stressed during the discussion that the LCY's principled attitudes on our country's policy toward neighboring countries, defined in the decisions of the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses constitute a permament basis for Yugoslavia's activity in promoting comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation, that the policy of the further development of good-neighborly relations is the essential factor of stability in this part of the world and represents our country's immutable orientation based on the UN Charter, the Helsinki final document and the principles of the policy of nonalignment, and that as was stressed by the 12th congress in its resolution, the LCY will continue to encourage open, comprehensive, and mutually beneficial cooperation with the neighboring countries and their parties and movements, including Balkan multilateral cooperation.

The LCY is firmly convinced, the communique goes on, that this cooperation is only possible on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and equality, territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders, noninterference in internal affairs, and consistent compliance with contractual obligations and respect for the principle of reciprocity in relations. In this connection it was pointed out that the LCY, consistent in its principled attitude, supports not only the freedom and independence of all the peoples but the free life and equal position for all the minorities, including our own in other countries.

Consequently, the LCY has resolutely expressed its opposition to all attempts to deny and limit the rights of national minorities and to the policy of discrimination and assimilation. To the LCY the equal and free development of national minorities represents a vital factor in the democratic development of every country and an important aspect of comprehensive good-neighborly relations. At the same time, the commission reaffirmed the LCY's well-known attitude on its continuing most resolute opposition to any interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, attempts to undermine its nations' and nationalities' brotherhood and unity and attempts to undermine its constitutional order and foment nationalist, irredentist, separatist and other counterrevolutionary activities.

Wishing to contribute to the broadest involvement of the LCY and our other sociopolitical organizations in cooperation with the movement for peace and security, the members of the commission reviewed the forms and intensity of this cooperation. Positively assessing the supports extended by the LCY, SAWPY and our other organizations and institutions to the struggle waged by the broadest social forces in the world against war and for peace and international cooperation, the commission concluded that, in view of the gravity of the international situation and the dangers threatening mankind, it is indispensable to have stronger ties with the movements for peace and security and to expand cooperation with the parties which are striving to encourage peace initiatives. It is also necessary to take part in them while avoiding their bloc and similar orientations.

At the conclusion the commission expressed support for the efforts which the Zagreb Institute for Developing Countries, supported by a series of our other institutions and organizations, is exerting in preparing international roundtable meetings of nonaligned countries under the joint designation "Tito, the Modern World, Nonalignment." The theme "Development: economic equality and political independence" will be discussed in Brioni this year within the framework of this activity.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES FORMATION OF NEW BODIES

AU300824 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The central and provincial committees of the League of Communists have begun to implement the statutory regulations on the ideopolitical and action organization of the basic organizations of the League of Communists.

In this action, it is believed, the League of Communists of Croatia, which recently adopted a special instruction on organizing the basic party organizations in associated labor, local communities, and at the university, has made the greatest progress. This instruction, as well as the report on the meeting of the executive secretaries held in Ljubljana at the beginning of February, were the topics of discussion yesterday at the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Cadre Building. The problem of political purposefulness in introducing a coordination commission at the university and forming an aktiv of instructors at larger communal and city party committees was at the center of attention. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

The instruction of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia was commented upon by Mika Spiljak, who stressed that the preparation of the basic organizations of the League of Communists for practical political activity is the substance and meaning of the adopted solutions. Among other things, Spiljak said that the creation of a coordination commission at the university is planned, and he explained the need for this as follows:

[Begin Spiljak recording] The statute prevents the formation of a permanent action conference or any other permanent action form at university level [words indistinct]. For this reason we have decided to form as a work method for the city, or rather the communal committees -- [words indistinct] on the territories of communes -- a coordination commission which would be made up of the member of the city or communal committee responsible for the university, the executive secretary in the committee responsible for the university, the presidents of the permanent action conferences of the university departments and those responsible for the students' standard of living in the territory of the town, and members of the central committee or the city committee who are elected to these organs but who otherwise work at the university. They should make up the coordination commission which would concern itself with the problem of the university. [end recording]

This solution has attracted the attention of members of the commission, and Branko Mikulic said:

[Begin Mikulic recording] It is said that (?this commission) should be formed at the university. Alternatively, I am thinking about the idea of forming a permanent working body having the same task and the same composition in the city committee because in this way we would avoid the danger of being under pressure -- conditionally speaking -- that this coordination commission be gradually, by means of various modifications, transformed into some kind of new university committee and the like.

Well, I think that something of the sort can be applied in Croatia, while somewhere else we could apply the solution about which I am speaking now. Later we will see; we will gain the experience within 1 or 2 years and we will see what these experiences show. [end recording]

The fact contained in the report on the meeting of the executive secretaries is also interesting. Tnis report says that in certain republics aktivs of instructors should be formed and attached to the communal committees, particularly in large communes and cities. In the discussion it was stressed that such a solution contains three dangers: first, that this aktiv would in time develop into some kind of oversecretary and suppress the initiative of the basic organizations; second, that the aktiv of instructors would not facilitate bringing the basic organizations closer to the communal committees; and third, the possibility of an uncoordinated implementation of the policy of the communal party leaderships was mentioned.

It was said at the meeting of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Cadre Building that if these dangers materialize other solutions will be sought.

RIBICIC, MARKOVIC HOLD TALKS IN MURSKA SOBOTA

AU011820 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have visited Murska Sobota, where they had talks with representatives of the sociopolitical and economic spheres.

The League of Communists must demand concrete responsibility from the pertinent organs and individuals in all communities for failing to perform certain tasks of the economic stabilization policy. Communists especially must support consistent obedience to the law because it is precisely due to some individuals who have failed to obey the law and measures that we are reportedly forced to issue new administrative measures, Mitja Ribicic stressed.

Dragoslav Markovic spoke on the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee which will discuss the realization of the tasks of the economic stabilization policy.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMIC CRIME PREVENTION

AU311614 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Today's sessions of the Serbian Assembly Chambers began with paying tribute to the deceased revolutionary Rodoljub Colakovic. Bozidar Veljkovic and Olivera Sejic report on the work of the Serbian Assembly:

The information system among the workers in associated labor is a part of a complete system of informing workers and citizens, it was stressed in the discussion on the system of information in associated labor. More than 300 newspapers are published in Serbia, excluding the territories of provinces, and there is also an even greater number of other forms of informing workers. About 700 workers deal with the information system in associated labor. Despite all this, information dissemination in associated labor, although a part of the whole of the information system, is still quite isolated, without a necessary linkage with delegate and public information.

The report on crime prevention, with a special emphasis on economic crimes, has attracted great attention among all delegates, above all, the Chamber of Associated Labor. Last year's 50 percent rise in economic crimes compared to 1981 should seriously concern the whole society. Society has to be more organized in opposing this evil which threatens to seriously jeopardize normal currents of economic development -- especially during the period of stabilization -- and therefore also to destabilize social trends. The delegates have stressed that measures against the plunderers of social property, thieves, and others who perform criminal acts must be stricter. There is a need in this respect for strengthening the vigil nce of the self-management organs, especially of self-managing workers control.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAW ON SOCIAL BUDGET

LD311642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Pristina, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's separate sessions of the chambers the delegates to the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted the law on the budget and other accompanying documents on the direction and distribution of resources allocated for the social superstructure in the province and the municipalities.

According to the set balance-sheet, some 30,692,000,000 dinars are supposed to be allocated this year for financing the social superstructure. These funds will be ensured from several sources with the province contributing 63 percent from its own resources. The remaining 37 percent will be provided by the federation. In fact, the federal resources represent 73 percent of Kosovo's budget, an increase this year of 37.5 percent as compared to last year. The provincial side of the budget resources are also up by 25 percent compared to last year.

In other words, this year's budget revenue in Kosovo is up by 34 percent compared to last year and totals 15,545,000,000 dinars. It was emphasized at the session, however, that even this increase will not be enough to cover all the needs and liabilities of the province, so that only the necessary priorities were taken into account as regards individual branches and social activities.

The difficulties in distributing the budget allocations are clearly illustrated by the fact that the largest part was allocated to education and health, and that in spite of this they will still be short of a considerable amount of necessary funds, it was stated in the assembly bodies and at today's session. This shows that the provincial budget was adopted in very complex economic conditions and that the Kosovo Executive Council had a rather delicate task of satisfying all needs and demands. Resat Rudi, representative of the Executive Council and provincial secretary of finance, emphasized at the joint session of the chambers that the budget plan is, however, in keeping with the resolution on this year's development of the province and with the demands of economic stabilization. At the same time, he warned that it is necessary to increase control in order to ensure the most rational use of resources, especially as regards investments in the social field, as practice has shown that control over investments is often not efficacious and that there are cases when certain provincial organs are faced with an accomplished fact by some social institutions and self-managing interest communities. In the future, no project will be financed unless a law, decision, or program has been adopted by the competent organs, Rudi emphasized.

KOSOVO LEADERS RECEIVE DEFENSE OFFICIALS

AU021827 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidency of the Province of Kosovo, today received a number of generals from the Federal Secretariat for People's Defense led by Colonel General Rade Susa. The meeting was also attended by Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee; Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, and other provincial leaders. Col Gen Rade Susa informed the provincial leaders about defense preparations in the province which, owing to the organized activities of all subjects, are continually on the ascent.

In the name of the provincial leadership, Kolj Siroka thanked Col Gen Rade Susa and his colleagues for the valuable information in this field and pointed out the further obligations and duties confronting all the organs and organizations of the province to further perfect the system of general people's defense and social self-defense.

ZAGREB: TRIAL OF TWO NATIONALIST STUDENTS BEGINS

AU041953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] A trial of two students, Marko Grubisic and Milan Susec, has begun before the grand bench of the district court in Zagreb. They are accused of provoking and fanning national hatred and discord, because of which disorders and violence took place at the Ivo Lola Ribar student dormitory in Zagreb.

According to the indictment, during the evening of 23 October last year, on the birthday of coed Davorka Cabrajev, the two noisily sang songs with a nationalist content and disturbed peace and order at the dormitory. When student Dusan Cevar reported them to the dormitory administration, Grubisic and Susec the next day forced him out of his room, after which Grubisic humiliated him, beat him, and threatened to kill him unless he withdrew the report.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS NATIONALITY LAW AMENDMENT

LD011421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Acting in accordance with the Constitution of Yugoslavia, the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia has passed a law amending the existing law of nationality in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Under the new law, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia is in charge of granting nationality to, or lifting it from, citizens living in two autonomous provinces which are part of the Republic of Serbia. A decision on this matter is in competence of the Republic Secretariat for Internal Affairs, on previous consultation of the provincial secretariat for internal affairs concerned.

Under the law before amendments, which was enacted towards the end of 1979, the opposite was the case. Decisions on the granting of nationality to, or lifting it from, citizens living in the two autonomous provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, were in competence of the relevant provincial organs, on previous consultation of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has agreed to the amendments, whereas the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo holds that the law of nationality in the Socialist Republic of Serbia should not be changed.

The Yugoslav Constitution recognizes the status of state only to republics as sociopolitical communities.

PARIS LE FIGARO ON NATIONALIST PROBLEM

PM310923 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19, 20 Mar 83 p 3

[Arielle Thedrel dispatch: "The 'Masked Enemies' of the Yugoslav Federation"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Greater Serbian hegemonism is rather topical in Belgrade. Things are going badly between the LCY and the Yugoslav intelligentsia. The debate is not really new, but it was nonetheless the subject of two Central Committee meetings. "Those who enter into more or less open struggle against the LCY often hide behind the cultural mask," Central Committee member Kiro Hadzivasilev said recently. "These masked enemies, more than any other, can become a considerable threat if we allow them to expand their sphere of influence...."

The masked enemies are: the intellectuals and the press which are using "nationalist," "anticommunist" and "antimanagement" [as published] remarks to try and shake the federation's unity, and to establish "political pluralism," in other words, "bourgeois democracy."

Examples are: Dobrica Cosic, a Serbian writer and former aide to Tito, author of "The Real and the Possible," denounced for condemning what he regards as the political and cultural stifling of the Serbs.

"Golubjnaca" ("The Pigeonhole"), a play about the crimes committed by the Ustasi (pro-Nazi Croats) during World War II.

The "pigeonhole" refers to the grave into which the corpses were thrown. The play, accused of being nationalistic and banned in Vojvodina, won a prize in Slovenia and caused a furor in Belgrade. The press has been laughing at it for weeks.

Vuk Draskovic, a 36-year old Serbian writer, LCY member, and author of the best-seller 'Noz' ("The Knife") also accused of nationalism for having told of the "genocide" of the Hercegovina Serbs by the Ustasi: "Yugoslavia is 6 nations, around 15 nationalities, 3 languages, 4 religions, and 2 alphabets....the country will not collapse just because there is no longer any coffee. But if we shroud past crimes in silence then we are in danger."

"I assure you," Vuk Draskovic continued, "that the vast majority of our intellectuals have chosen the path of socialism and self-management. There is more of a malaise than a real conflict between us and the party. And the malaise stems from the fact, in a malaria epidemic, we see our leaders killing mosquitoes instead of draining the marshes...."

Writer Milovan Danojlic (a semi-dissident, "suspected of liberalism") thinks that this antinationalist campaign is merely "loud publicity": "There is no stronger nationalist danger than before. People are inventing things, dreaming up Ustasi born in 1962 to distract attention from the real problems and stand out as saviors of the Yugoslav peoples."

Albanian Irredentism

"Nationalism, liberalism, Westernism...it is all lumped together," Milovan Danojlic said. "They would like all that to constitute one single monster. 'Anticommunist' meant oppositionist 10 years ago. That automatically brought condemnation. Today people are accustomed to the idea that that exists, even if they cannot admit it publicly. None of this is serious. The party is on the defensive...."

Some 350 km south of Belgrade another nationalism is flourishing, this time a very real one. Kosovo is one of the federation's two autonomous regions. It covers 11,000 square kilometers and two-thirds of its population (totalling 1.6 million inhabitants) are Albanian.

The situation has stabilized since the violent nationalist riots in the spring of 1981, official circles assert. Last month 23 members of the "Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia," accused of a separatist plot, were given prison sentences of up to 14 years. Most were students, but there was also one policeman, two journalists, and a state security service agent. Since 1981 several hundred Albanians have been imprisoned. Prison sentences of 2 or 3 years are given for writing graffiti or singing a nationalist song....

What are they demanding? Republican status for themselves, the Kosovo Albanians, but also for their brothers in the federation: Those in Montenegro, and Macedonia.... There are nearly 2 million of them in all and they rank as the fifth largest Yugoslav population.

The "motherland," the Albanian state, is not far away. In Belgrade, Zagreb or Sarajevo, there is no shadow of a doubt about the aim of the Albanian "irredentists," who are said to be manipulated by Tirana: to secede and then found "Greater Albania." "Kosovo," a BORBA journalist explained, "is a new piedmont. Kosovo is a developed region compared with Albania itself. The Albanian nationalists, almost all of whom belong to intellectual classes, dream of becoming the ruling class of a Greater Albania."

North-South Problem

Kosovo "is a typical North-South problem." The aid given to that region, the most "backward" in the federation (although rich in raw materials, lignite and nonferrous metals), has solved fewer problems than it has created. Until 1981 the massive aid supplied to Kosovo each year through a federal development fund was only allocated by the local authorities (since sacked for waste and incompetence, it seems) to prestigious projects. Although the university in Pristina (Kosovo's capital) ranks second among Yugoslav universities, the per capita income is still seven times lower than that of the Slovenes. The result is that Kosovo now has proportionally more students than California and a mass of potentially unemployed people.

With a birth rate three times higher than the national average (the Albanian family usually has six or seven children), the Yugoslav officials are faced with a never-ending problem.

"Kosovo," a Slovenian intellectual remarked, "is the last European people to carry out its revolution." The Yugoslavs are discovering to their consternation that socialism is not a panacea here. But it is true that, even if people scarcely admit it, some people see Kosovo as a clannish society in which vendetta and the gun reign, in which women are still bought and in which the houses look like fortresses....

"Kosovo is the historic heart of Serbia." Albanian irredentism is primarily still an affair between Albanians and Serbs. It was in the Kosovo plain that the battle of "Blackbird Field," the Serbs' "Roncevaux," took place on 15 June 1389 (now a day of national mourning), during which Prince Lazar's army was defeated by the Turks. In Kosovo Serbian churches, monasteries, and cemeteries were profaned. The reaction was quick to come: in Serbia Albanians were attacked and their stores plundered....

Since 1981 some 8,000 Serbian citizens have fled Kosovo. "What more do they want?" people ask in Belgrade. "They already have all the rights you could desire, their own government, their constitutional court, their party.... Send them to Albania since they want that so much! They will soon realize their misfortune...."

"We lacked vigilance," Yugoslav officials admit, "but we will ensure by fair means or foul that this irredentism does not spread. Kosovo will not undermine Yugoslavia's unity...."

"Enver Hoxha (the Albanian head of state) is old. What political line will his successors follow? Can you imagine a Soviet enclave in the heart of the Balkans....?" The Yugoslavs do not even dare to envisage the outcome of such a scenario.